EW-JERSEY RAILEGAD-For PHILA-DELFRIA and the SQUITH and WEST, via JERSEY DELFRIA and the SQUITH and WEST, via JERSEY DELFRIA and the SQUITH and WEST, via JERSEY DELFRIA and the SQUITH and WEST, via JERSEY and IN mad and 6 p. m. for to Reministon. Through Televis any estations. It said to the form of the said to the state of the said to the state of the said to the state of the said to the said the said to the said to the said the said to t

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The GREAT INDIA. ROUTE, sonnecting the Atlantic cities with Routh-western and South-western Etales, by a con-lativary direct. Tais Read also connects at Pittaburgi by line of Steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers. Developed and Sandusky with steamers to all ports on the property of th at from the Great West.

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lacond Class.—Demestic Shoeting, Shirting and

Thothing (in original bales), Drugs (in casks), Hand

Thothing (in original bales), Drugs (in casks), Hand

60 cents by

user, Leather (in rolls or boxes), Wool and Shore)

ware, Leather (in rolls or baxes), Wool and Shoop
Pelts, eastward, &c.

Perits, eastward, &c.

Perits, eastward, &c.

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Tobacco, manufactured, except Gigars, or cut, &c.

Perit (in casks or boxes, Fash, Bacon, Beef and
Perk (in casks or boxes, Fashward), Lard and
Lard Oll, Nails, Soda Ash, German Clicy, Tar,

Pitch, Resin, &c.

100 fb.

device—\$2 P bale, not exceeding 500 % weight, until further notice. In shipping Goods from any point east of Philadelphia, be wiscally to mark the package "Via Pennsylvania Raifroad." If Goods consigned to the Agenta of this Road at Philadelphia Pittaburgh will be forward without detention.

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H. H. HOUS FON, General Preight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. J. LOMBARENT, Superintenders, Altoons, Pa. May 1, 1937.

D. F. N. N. S. V. L. V. A. N. L. A. R. A. L. J. D. A. D. Mitchell & D. F. N. N. S. V. L. V. A. N. L. R. A. L. J. D. A. D. Mitchell & D. F. N. N. S. V. L. V. A. N. L. R. A. L. J. D. A. D. Mitchell & D. F. N. N. S. V. L. V. A. N. L. R. A. L. J. D. A. D. A. D. R. L. J. L. D. A. D. R. L. J. D. A. D. R. L. J. L. D. A. D. R. L. L. D. A. D.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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Frankfort, Lezington and Louisville, Ky.; Terre Haute,
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fingfield, Bellefentaire, Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveland, Cothes, Zaneaville, Massillon and Wooster, Ohlo; also, with
steam packet-boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis,
irrille and Cincinnati,
trough Tickles for the Fernanda Control of the Control

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to the Control of t ngh Tickets for the East can be had at any of the above-ned places in the West.

rationed places in the West.

Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and sortable route between the East and West.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI IN 30 HOURS,

FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.

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GENUINE HAARLEM OIL.—Imported by CHARLES S. LITFLE & Co., as for sale at their Hardware stores.
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st wholesale and retail.

This celebrated Oil has been imported and kept for sale at the ame piace for nearly a century, the stores having been established in the year 1760 Persons using this valuable medicine, as always rely upon getting the genuine article.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT of BUCHU!-HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cares Gravel. ELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cares Diseases of the BELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Diseases of the

hers
REMBOLD'S Extract of Buchn cures Dropsy.
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RELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchn for all diseases arising for BELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from

HELM BOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from BELM BOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Dis-HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and fe-

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Power. HELMBULD'S Extract of Buchu for Universal Lassitue the Muscular System.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debiliated Sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Dimness of Vision.

HELMBOLD S Extract of Buchu for D ficulty of Breath-

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Weak Nerves and BELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Watefulness.
BELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all Distressing HELM BOLDES Extract of Buchu. price \$1 per bottle, de-

hered to any address. Address letters.

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Bepot, No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chestnut st., Philadelphia
Sold by Druggiste and Dealers everywhere. Beware of coun HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., Agents, Broadway, N. Y.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM, FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.—This balaam is the very been repeation that can be used for inflammatory disease of the cases where the ball of the eye is blokely covered when the transfer at the case where the ball of the eye is blokely covered when the transfer at the magic, and removes all appearance of duase after two or three appliances. For sale by A. B. & D. SA DE, Druggists, No. 100 Fultones.

Legal Notices.

P PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate To the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all percent having claims against WILLIAM E. WEED, late the City of New-York, merchant, decoased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. B. Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fish day of November next.—Dated New-York, the benty second day of May, 1817.

LEWIS B. BEOWN, SMITH BROWN, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate In the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to 60 persons having orbins against PATRICK McPEAK, late of the thy of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vonchom thereof, to the subscibers, at the store of Walter German, No. 80 Avenue Eight, in the City of New-York, on or before the test day of Mauch next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-eight say of August, 1857.

THOMAS McKENZIE, Executors. a29 lawen:S*

THOMAS MCKENZIE.

WALTER GORMAN.

YEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—The
PROPER'S BANK of the City of New-York against the
PONTENELLE BANK—Summons for money domand on
contract. (Com. not se.)—To the Defendants, the FONTEBLILE BANK of Belleview, Nebrasks: You are bereby sumzened and required to answer the complaint in this action,
which will be filed in the office of the City and it is compared to the complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Hand,
way, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this
annuscess on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if
you fail to abswer the said complaint within the time aforesaid,
when the said complaint within the time aforesaid,
the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for
the sum of four thousand four hundred and minely three dollars
and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 3th day of Octobus, 1872, beside the cost of this action.—Dated Oct. 8, 1852.

CLARK & CORNWALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the
Chity of the City and County of New York on the 2th day of
October, 1857.

CLARK & CORNWALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW YORK SULTREME COURT.—WILLIAM

CLARK & CORNVALL, all lawful and the country of New-York, at the Oby Haw a said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to easily complaint on the subscriber, at the Oby Haw as a said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the somewhere, and the office, No. 33 was arreed, in said city, within twenty days after the service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time foresaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sufferent delars, with interest from the strip of the country of the service. The sufferent country is and Altorney in person. R. B.—The complaint was filed in said office on the 13th of teleber, 1837.

Y. SLICKEME, COUNTY—The PEOPLE'S

betober, 1857.

Y. SUPREME COURT.—The PEOPLE'S

BANK of the City of New-York, Plaintiffs, against
THOMAS H. BENTON, i.e. and JOSEPH J. TOWN Defendmate.—Someone for money demand on contract.—(Coun. not
man,)—To the Defendants above named:—Ion are hereby summend and required to answer the compoint in this astion,
which was filed in the office of the City and focunty of New-York, at his office of the City Hall, in the City
of New-York and to serve a copy of your answer to the said
complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 185 Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this
summents on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if
you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you
for the sum of three thousanders handred and fitty-excht 3-100
follows, with interest from the Sub day of Ostober, one thoumad, eight hundred and fitty-except benefit in the stime of the
section.—Bated October 2, 1857. CLARK & CORNWALL.

Plainter's Attorner's, No. 186 Broadway.

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—The PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Santiff, against GEORGE OREEN and JOHN WEARE, Defendents—Summers for movey demand on contract. (Combit ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby memored and required to answer the complete in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Citrk of the City and Souncy of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said sumplaint, on the subscriber at their office, No. 103 Broadway, a raid City, within twenty days after the services of this someon you, exclusive of the day of such services of the someons on you, exclusive of the day of such services and if you tall to answer the said complaint within the time storesaid, the limiting in this action will take judgments against you for the sam of two thousand two hundred and sixty one 35 100 dollars, with interest from the 5th day of October, one thousand eight suched and fifty-seven, beside the cost of this action.—Dated, to 3,4851.

Fisintiff's Attorneys, No. 135 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was fited in the office of the Chick of the City and Country of New-York, on the Min day of October, 1829.

**CLARK & CORNWALL.*

It landed

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY .-SUPREME COURT, RINGS COURTY.

LITABETH BOYD at BURNET B BOERUM,
James Marries 'adiyidually and as assignee of Burnet R.
Boerum, John B. Stevene, Samuel Schuyler, Cetharine M.
Boerum, John B. Stevene, Samuel Schuyler, Cetharine M.
Fresident, Directors and Company of the Mechanic' Bank,
Fresident, Directors and Company of the Mechanic' Bank,
Williamsburgh, The Ashuelot Bank, Charles B. De Bark,
Williamsburgh, The Ashuelot Bank, Charles B. De Bronness Caneer, I're B. Wheeler Nosh T. Clark, John B. Benton, Thomas G. Benton, Adam Van Aller, Ebenesser Hill, Will.

Sinn G. Thomas James L. Hyatt, Rensesiser Ketohum, Rich
urd V. R. Ketebum, James G. Ketchure, Samuel W. Lowers,
Receditent of the Farmers and Cit seas' Bank of Long island.

C. C. EGAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of KINGS.—

GEORGE W. SMITH against FRANCIS L. REEVE.

SAMUELL GAVERLY and MARY A. his wife, and WILLIAM

H. JACKSON—To the defendants above named: You are
hereby summoned and required to answer the complisht in
this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of she
County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Breedlyn,
on the first day of October, 1877, and to serve a copy of your
answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office,
No. 61 Wall street, he he City of New-York, within twenty
days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the
day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint
within the time aforesaid, the plaintif in this action will apply
to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint—Dated
New-York, October 1, 1887.

R. H. BOWNE,

New-York Daily Tribune

OREGON.

POLITICS-INDIAN AFFAIRS.

POLITICS—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Correspondence of the Besten Journal.

PORTLAND, O. T., Sept. 21.—The Constitutions Convention elected by the people of Oregon have just concluded their labors, after a session of about a menth, during which time considerable wind has been expended, and after a great deal of amending, patching and wamending, they have adopted a constitution probably good enough for this country, and one that will no doubt be adopted by the people, to whom i will be referred this Fall for adoption or rejection.

The Slavery question will be submitted to the people as a separate question, for or against; and here let me say that there is no doubt in regard to the result Slavery will never exist in Oregon—you may set that down as a settled fact. My business relations in the country throw me in contact with men from all parts of Oregon, and I have made it a point to find out, to inquire and learn from persons their own individual opinion, and the feeling of the community in which they reside, and I find that not one in five, to make a rough estimate, are in favor of Slavery in this Territory, or State that is to be. We very often see the fact published that Oregon is certain to come in as a Slave State, that her inhabitants are mostly from the Southern and Western States, and that the majority are in favor of the introduction of slave labor here. I admit that a large portion of the people of Oregon are from Missouri and other Western States, and a very few from the Southern States. I find that a great many of these same people have owned elaves; that they are disgusted with the institution of Slavery, and hate the presence of a negro, free or bond. A great many are from the Western States, where Slavery does not exist, who always have been, and continue to be opposed to Slavery.

R. H. Granedale, Indian Agent, has recently returned.

does not exist, who always have been, and continue to be opposed to Slavery.

R. H. Granedale, Indian Agent, has recently returned from the Flathead country. He says that about thirty Mormons have settled on Salmon River, in this Territory, East of the Cascade Mountains; that they have been there some eighteen months; bave raised about 1,000 bushels of wheat; that Brigham Young paid them a visit this last season, with a retinue of some 75 men and 30 women, part of whom he left, and started back with the intention of making a permanent settlement there. This is a portion of his (Granadale's) report to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The Northern Indians who murdered Col. Abey have not been captured, nor is it any way probable that they will be soon. This murder took place some months ago, in Washington Territory, and as you have probably published an account of it, I will not repeat it. The weather is fine; business good, and improvements going ahead rapidly.

repeat it. The weather is line; business good, and improvements going ahead rapidly.

Correspondence of The Sacramento Journal.

Salem, O. T., September 19, 1857.

The Corstitutional Convenvion closed its session yesterday at noon, after sitting five weeks. The result of its labors is a constitution, borrowed for the most part from the constitution of the various States of the Union, but particularly from those of Indiana, Iowa and Michigan. The amendment fover raged high; but very few amendments changing attrially the essentials of the reports were adopted. The Governer's term of office is four years, and he is Superintendent of Public Instruction, with a yearly salary of only fifteen hundred dollars. The Secretary is to be both Secretary and Auditor of Public Accounts—salary the same as the Governor. The Treasurer, whose office at one time was united in the person of the Governor, has been again detached—he is to got the magnificent sum of eight hundred dollars per annum. The four Judges, being both Suprame and Circuit Judges, are to be selected for six years, and have a salary each of two thousand dollars per annum. The question of a slave or free state, as I before intimated, is submitted to a vote of the people; also, the question of whether free negroes and Cainamen shall be allowed to come and reside in the country. I have no doubt both will receive a decided negative answer on the second Monday of November gative answer on the second Monday of November next at the ballot bot. I should have said the rive

next at the ballot bot. I should have said the viva rece vote, for that shooxions mode of voting is still retained, although the thirteen opposition members, headed by Dryer, managed to shear it of many of its objectionable features. It only exists, constitutionally, until the Legislature sees fit to repeal it. This is a decided improvement upon having it made a permanent "fixin" until 1865, as the original report.

The sessions of the Legislature are to be biennial, and are limited to forty days, but the Governor may call extra sessions, not to exceed twenty days at any one session. The total yearly expenses of the taree departments of the Government are estimated at the amazingly economical sum of \$17,000. If the machine works (?) it will be one of the cheapest State Governments in existence on this Continent.

There are any number of aspirants for seats in Congress under the State organization; prominent among

There are any number of aspirants for seats in Congress under the State organization; prominent among whom are Delazon Smith, Judges Williams and Deady, L. F. Grover of Marion County, Col. Kelly of Clackamas, Wm. H. Farrar of Pertland, and several others, including "Old Jo. Lane," the present delegate. Only three can be elected—two Senators and one Congressman. Lane, Deady, and Williams or Smith stand best chance at present; but there is no knowing how the wire workers may change the checkers, and as everything depends upon the political caucus, there is no telling, from a candidate's popularity among the public who may or may not wie.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1857.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from J. W. Nesmith, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon and Washington Territories, communicating the details of the murder of Col. J. N. Eby, at his residence on Whitby Island. The Indians who results and the murder was from the Reliab Eby, at his residence on Whithy I-land. The Indians who perpetrated the murder were from the British Possersions to the north of Paget's Sound. These are a fierce, warlike and ataletic race, superior in every respect to any Indians on the Pacific coast. They have large cances, some of which will carry 100 men, and in which they proceed to sea with perfect safety. For several years they have been in the habit of visiting the settlements on the Sound, sometimes for the purpose of trade, and at other times to commit depredations upon our people.

purpose of trade, and at other times to commit depre-dations upon our people.

The immense cannoes possessed by those Indians afford them the most rapid facilities for communication with all portions of the settlements on the Sound. They are well supplied with arms and ammunition procured from the British traders of the north, and procured from the British tracers of the born, and have the power to inflict, as they have done, greatingury. It is recommended that two small armed stamers should be stationed at or near the Straits of Fuca, to intercept these maraulers. Unless this be done there is danger of the settlements on the Sound

being broken up.

Every effort was making to ferret out and punish
the murderers of Col. Ebey.

UTAH.

BEIGHAM YOUNG AND THE INDIANS. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following report from Brigham Young :

following report from Brigham Young:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTESDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, Sept. 12, 1857.

Sin: Inclosed pleese find abstract account current and vouchers from 1 to 35 inclusive (also abstract of employees), for the current quarter up to this date, as owing to the stoppage of the mail, I have deemed it best to avail myself of the opportunity of sanding by private conveyance, not knowing when I may have another chance. The expenditures, as you will observe by the papers, amount to \$6,411.36, for which I have drawn my drafts on the Department in favor of the Hon. John M. Bershizel, delegate to Congress from this Tenitary. You will also observe that a particular of those expenditures accuracy prior to this quar-

er, which may need a word of explanation. Sasta Clara is in Washington County, the extreme southern County of this Territory, and this labor was commenced and partly performed, seeds, grain, &c., funished prior to the time that Major Armstrong visited those parts of the Territory; hence failed to find its way into his reports, and failed being included in mine, because the accounts and vouchers were not sooner brought in, and hence not settled. Until recently, but little has been effected in that part of the Territory at the expense of the Government, although much has been done by the citizens in aiding the Indians with tools and instruction in cultivating the earth. The bands mentioned are parts of the Riede tribe Indians, who are very runerous, but only in part inhabit this Territory. These Indians are more easily induced to labor than any others in the Territory, and many of them are now ergaged in the common pursuits of civilized life. Their requirements are constant for wagons, plows. spades, hoes, teams and harness, &c., to enable shem to work with advantage.

In like manner, the Iodinan in Cache Valley have received but little at the expense of the Government, although a sore tax upon the people. West and along the line of the California and Oregon travel they continue to make their contributions, and I am serry to add, with considerable lors of life to the travelers. This is what I have always sought, by all means in my power, to avert, but I find if the most difficult of any portion to control. I have for many years succeeded better than this. I learn by report that many of the lives of their emigrants, and considerable quantities of property have been taken. This is principally owing to a company of some three or four hundred returning Californias who traveled these roads last Spring to the Eastern States and California. Hence the Indians regard all white men alike as their emises, and kill and plunder wherever they can do so with impurity, and often the innocent suifer for the deeds of the guitty. T

gest to be done.

First: That travelers omit their infamous practice of shooting them down when they happen to see one. Whenever the citizens of this territory travel the roads, they are in the babit of giving the Indians food, tobacco, and a few other presents, and the Indians expect come such trifling favor, and they are emboldened by this practice to come up the road with a view of receiving such presents; when, therefore, travelers from the States make their appearance, they throw themselves in sight with the same view, and when they are shot at, and some of their number killed, as has frevently been the case, we cannot but expect them to wreak their vengeance upon the next company.

Secondly. That the Government should make more liberal appropriations to be expended in presents. I have preven that it is far cheaper to feed and clothe, the Indians than to fight them. I find, moreover, that after all, when the fighting is even, it is always followed by extensive presents, which, if properly distributed it the first instance, might have averted the right. In this case, then, the expense of presents is the same, and it is true in him tenths of the cases that have happered.

Third: The troops must be kept away, for it is a prevalent fact that wherever there are the most of these we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians and the least security to persons and property.

If these three items could be complied with, I have gest to be done.

First: That travelers omit their infamous practice

these we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians and the least security to persons and property.

If these three items could be complied with, I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as Utah is concerned, travelers could go to and from, pass and repass, and no Indian would disturb or molest them or their property.

In regard to my drafts, it appears that the Depart ment is indisposed to pay them—for what reason I am at a loss to conjecture. I am aware that Congress separated the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs from that of Governor; that the salary of Governor remained the same for his gubernstorial duties, and that that of the Superintendent was \$1,500. I do think that, insemuch as I perform the duties of both offices. I am entitled to the pay appropriated for both, and trust you will so consider. I have drawn again for the expenditure of this present quarter, as above set forth. Of course you will do as you please about paying, as you have with the drafts for the two last quarters.

The Department has often manifested its approval of the management of the Indian affairs in this superintendency, and never its disapproval. Why, then, should I be subjected to such annoyance in regard to obtaining the funds for defraying its expenses? Why should I be denied my salary! Why should appropriations made for the benefit of the Indians of this Territory be retained in the Treasury, and individuals left uppaid! These are questions I leave for you to

Territory be retained in the Treasury, and individua-left unpaid! These are questions I leave for you to arewer at your leisure, and mean while submit to such course in relation thereto as you shall see fit to direct. I have the honor to be, ke., your obedient servant. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Governor and ex-officio Superintende Affairs, Utah Territory.

THE INDIANS OF THE UPPER MISSOURI The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received from Superintendent Haverly the annual report of Colonel A. H. Redfield, Indian agent for the Upper Missouri. The document is quite volumnious, containing detailed accounts of the condition of the Indian accounts of the condition of the Indian accounts.

ians in that agency.

Col. Reddiell left St. Louis on the 31st of May, on a visit to the Indians on the Missouri River. On the way he held a large number of cuncils with the different I do not these, distributing at the same time the annuities which had become due. Most of them expressed a desire to maintain peaceable relations with their white neighbors.

On the 1st of July, Col. Reddield reached the village of the Gros Ventres and Mandems. Formal councils were held with these nations in separate lodges. These Indians, like the Rickarees, live in permanent habitations, and cultivate corn, vines and vegetables to a considerable exteat. With proper assistance and instruction, Col. Reddield believed that in a few years there Indians, together with the Yanctons and Rickarees, night make rapid progress toward civilization. It would be necessary, however, to protect them from the constant attacks and depredations of the wandering bands of the Sioux.

the constant attacks and depredations of the wandering bands of the Sioux.

These three distinct nations do not now number over 1,500 or 2,000, the small pox having during the past year swept off fully one-fourth of their number. A few years since the Mandems themselves numbered over 500 lodges; now they cannot count over 40 or 50. The ravages of this featful disease have been terrible.

Col. Reddield was at Fort William, at the mouth of the Yellowstone River, on the 5th of July. Here about severty lodges of Crows were assembled to receive their answities. On being informed that the payment could not be made, they expressed great dissattsfaction.

The Assiniboines, it is believed, suffered more from

the Assimboines, it is beneved, siliered more from the raveges of the small-pox, during the past year, than any other tribe. Mere than one fourth of their whole number have perished. Col. Redfield found hirly deserted lodges near Fort William, the owners of which had perished by small-pox. Contrary to the custom of the Indians, the dead bodies were left ex-On the 3d of August last, Mr. Malcolm Clark of the

On the 3d of August last, Mr. Malcolm Clark of the firm of Frost & Co., fur dealers, was stopped on his way to Fort Benton by a party of Assiniboines. Mr. Clark had with him several boys and women of the Biackfeet tribe. The Assiniboines, after having accepted several presents and partaken of a feast, shot the oldest of the Biackfeet, and stole a keg of alcohol. Mr. Clark acknowledges that he was about giving them the spirits. This of itself was wrong, and should meet with general condemnation. The practice of giving spirits to the Indians has been fruitful of nothing but the murder of defenseless travelers and the depredations which have caused so much indignation against the Indian race.

[Union, Nov. 4.]

RAILROAD DIFFICULTY.—On Friday, the legal injunction obtained by the Believille Railroad people against the removal by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company of certain several miles of track, laid by the inter, expired. On Saturday night the Directors of the latter Company devided to take advantage of the decease of the injunction and remove the rails. Workmen and cars were dispatched and half a mile of iron taken up. By this time the opposite party had obtained a renewal of the injunction, and the Bheriff appeared with a resistless mandate teat the work appeared with a resisters mardate teat the work should stop. It stopped accordingly without blood-shed. iSt. Louis Democrat.

LETTERS ON THE TIMES.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: One cannot but hear with much concern of the large number of young females thrown out of employment by the present monetary pressure; and in such a case, it seems very desirable that suggestions from every quarter should be invited which might in any way bear upon a remedy for a matter that deeply affects both the physical and moral existence of mul

It should never be ket sight of that there is in that comprehensive region "the West"-"far or "near" comprehensive region "the West"—"far or "near"—a constant and perpetual demand for female labor on farms, as well as for domestic service generally—that the want of it is in whole districts the great difficulty of hife, and the principal check upon the ouward progress of the people. Why then, should there be this chinging to the cities of the eastern sea board, on the part of the employees? Why should unhealthy and close employments in those cities be preferred before that occupation which is the most healthy and invigorating, and which offers the best chances of a settlement in life? Why should it thus perpetually be forgotien that God's Earth was intended for the habitation of man, and that it is wide enough for all? Female timility has doubtless something to do with the matter. It is easier at all times to sit still where you are than to be up and doing. But the enterprise thus found to be wanting in the weak and peor might be supplied by the strong and the wealthy. The way should be made piain for the removal at will of considerable numbers of respectable young women to situations where their labor is in demand. What Mrs. Chisholm did in Australia can as easily be done upon this continent. Correspondences might be commenced, offices opened, and the requisite statistics obtained with as little delay as possible, and such care taken in the providing of routes and the general supervision and accompanying of the emigrant that they should not be exposed to the ordinary traveling dangers of their age and sex.

The contributions of the charitable for such a pur--s constant and perpetual demand for female labor on

that they shoule not be exposed to the ordinary traveling dangers of their age and sex.

The contributions of the charitable for such a purpose would be not only a generous and timely offering, but in the highest sense economical and provident, for By the immediate expenditure of the means of transit New York and other centers will be relieved from the permanent support and care of a helpless multitude during the Winter months, exposed as they would be to the conjoined dargers of idleness and great cities. Something might surely be afforded for such a purpose, if but saved from the extravagance of modera (male adornment.

Should you be willing to insert this communication in furtherance of such a movement as the one hinted at, you will confer an obligation on

at, you will confer an obligation on Yours respectfully, Montreal, Nos. 3, 1857.

THE TIMES AND THE REMEDY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sir: It is said that history is philosophy teaching by example. In these times of financial paralysis and general suspension of the great industrial pursuits of the country, it may be well to review our history for the last thirty years and see what the government done to sustain er depress these interests Taiff of 1828 produced such a repletion of the Treasury that a large surplus was divided among the States. The reduction of the Tariff in 1832 did not reach its minimum of 20 per cent ad valorem until 1837. The Tressury was exhausted, the banks suspended, th The Tressury was exhausted, the banks suspended, the industrial pursuits were paralyzed, bankruptey stalked abroad as a "pestilence at nonday," thousands in affluence were reduced to beggary, and tens of thousands of the industrial portions of the community sought employment in vain. The Tariff of 1842 repenished the Bressury, hoisted the sails of commerce that whitened every sea; the wheels of industry were everywhere in motion and collinears.

rependent the Messary, motion, and millions were made happy by the reward of their own industry. Nothing seemed to impede the onward course of the Government and people. The Tariff of 1846 admitted thousands of articles free, and established a maximum mum duty of twenty per c. at ad valorem.

The isstitution of Slavery underlies the whole policy of the administration of the Federal Government, and all the great interests of the country are made subservient to it. The Pro-Slavery Democracy now control all the departments of the Government, Executive, Legirlative and Judicial. The Dred Soott decision and President Buchasan's interpretation of the Constitution, that it carries with it the elements of Slavery wherever it extends, is such a perversion of the English language and the Constitution that nothing but mental hallucination could justify it. When or where has the Constitution ever established Slavery, and what Statesman ever before hazarded his reputation by such an avowal.

The Federal Constitution was framed by the patriots of the Revolution and the fathers of the Republic to carry it to effect the great principles of the Revolution, Liberty, Independence and universal Freedom, and all the powers of the Federal Government were expressly delegated giving it exclusive jurisriction over all general and national subjects, and to the soverniers of the State was recoved explained in side.

all general and national subjects, and to the sovereigity of the States was received exclusive jurisdiction over all local and sectional subjects, among which
was the institution of Slavery, which existed before the
adoption of the Constitution.

There was no concurrent jurisdiction between the
respective Governments; but one was national, the
other local. There is nothing in the Federal Constitation on the subject of Slavery more than the recognition of its existence as an institution of the States;
and it left it as it found it—subject to State jurisdiction.

Slavery exists only by positive law—that is, local
State statute law. There is no principle of the common law that recognizes the existence of Slavery any-

n law that recognizes the existence of Sisvery where. There is not a six-by eight lawyer in the country who would hazard his legal reputation by an

where. There is not a six-by eight lawyer in the country who would hazard his legal reputation by an assertion to the contrary.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise did not establish Slavery in the Territories of the United States, or tolerate its existence there. The laws of Congress were only an abnegation of its existence, and their repeal in no wise legalized Slavery in the Territories. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was designed to extend the area of Slavery, and if the President's construction of the Constitution, and the decision in the Dred Scott case, are to prevail, it may have that effect; but if we had such a judiciary as we once had, they would put a speedy quietus on the subject.

The institution of Slavery has been the foundation of all our troubles, territorislly and finantially, from the commencement of the Government. To demonstrate these facts, let us briefly refer to what are now matters of history. First, we will mention the nempations and the savage and barbarous outrages perpetrated in Kansae, the resility of which has been well established by a committee of Congress, three successive Governors, and in a hundred other ways. An army of ruffians from Missouri entered the Territory of Kansae at the time of the Organic Election and took possession of the ballot boxes, drove the citizens from the polis, elected themselves memburs of the Territorial Legislature, and subsequently passed laws disfranchising the lubabitants and subjecting to fine and imprisonment whoever should oppose their bogus legislation. To cap the climax, President Bachanan ordered the troops of the United States into the Territory to sustain the usurpations, and impose their bogus laws, because, as he said to Prof. Silliman and others, his oath of office impelled him to that duty. Is it not wonderful that, with his secred regard for his official oath, he should have ignored the fact that a law of Congress had authorized the inhabitants of Kansas to organize a Territorial Government, in defor his official cath, he should have ignored the fact that a law of Congress had authorized the inhabitants of Kansas to organize a Territorial Government, in diring which they had been defeated by the ruffians from Misseuri, the law trampleds in the dust, and the Territorial authority and the Government of the United States put at defiance?

These facts imperiously demanded of the President an execution of the organic laws of Kansas which still remain unextented, the divisem of Kansas being overborne by barbarous force. He should have disregarded what had been done by ruffian violence, and treated their whole proceedings as a mere nullity, and

regarded what had been done by ruffian violence, and treated their whole proceedings as a mere mility, and should have required the citizens of the Territory to proceed de novo and organize a Territorial Government and protect them if necessary, with all the military force at his command; but it was not in accordance with the policy of the Administration to suppress ruffianism which its overtacts had invited. Any thing is to be tolerated which is the result of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. What is yet to succeed as emanating from this Pro-Siavery policy is beyond the ken of human vision; but the Free Siates are able, physically, numerically and meetally if they act together as a unity, to arrest this state of things at any time they may see fit to do ss.

AGRICOLA.

THE TARIFF SYSTEM. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna

Sin: The tariff laws in England are designed to give absolute and extire protection to their own productions. On all articles of which they can produce a sufficient supp'y, but which are produced in other countries at less cost, the rates of duty are so arranged as to amount to a prohibition of imports. On arricles that are produced cheaper in England than elsewhere, five per cent is sufficient for this purpose.

About thirty years ago I was connected with a hat canufacturing establishment in Paris, in which per tain improvements enabled us to manufacture wool hat-todies of a superior quality and at reduced oues. I seek a quantity of these has bouse to Loudon for

sale. On arriving at Dover, I entered them at the Custom-House as "partly manufactured woolen fabrics," the duty on which was fixed by law at five per cent. The Collector approved of the entry and took the five present duty; but he refused to allow me to take the goods except on condition that I should go the Custom-House in London, submit the case to a me to take the goods except on condition that I should go the Custom House in London, submit the case to a Board of Commissioners, and abide by their decision. This I agreed to do, and then proceeded to London with my goods, where I found a ready market at a fair profit. I submitted the case to the Board of Commissioners, who decided that the goods must be assessed as "manufactured woolen fabrica," the duty on which was 20 per cent. I paid the additional 15 per cent, and proposed to continue the trade; but the Cemmissioners notified me, that if I brought any more, they would call them 'hata," the duty on which was 10 shillings sterling each; for, said they, "We have laborers in abundance to supply all the hats we want, and we must support them labor or no labor, so every shilling paid for foreign labor in the manufacture of that article is so much lost."

Such was the substance of their statement, and, under existing circumstances, it was sound; so I carried no more of the goods to their market.

As the Tariff question is being revived in this country, I submit the above statement of the tariff policy as practiced in Esgland, for the consideration of our political economists. Would it not be wise for this ration to adopt the same system, by exacting laws probibiting the importation from abroad of all articles which our climate, soil, minerals and industry can furnish, and fit a revenue tariff on all other articles? I believe the interest of the nation, as a whole, would be greatly advanced by such a system, and that we should be in no danger of another commercial crisis like the present.

So long as other nations will not receive such of our residence of the nations of the nations in the such as the such a system, and that we should be a such a system, and that we should be a such a system, and that we should be a such a system, and that we should be a such a system, and that we should be a such a system, and that we should be a such a system, and that we should be a such a system and that we should be a such a

sis like the present.

So long as other nations will not receive such of our

So long as other nations will not receive such of our productions as come in competition with their labor, why should not we refuse to receive their productions which come in competition with our labor!

I hope the time will come when all nations will receive whatever they may want, from any part of the world, without prohibition or any assessment; but not ill such mutual arrangement can be made, why should not we do as other nations do, by taking care of our-

Respectfully submitted for consideration by ARNOLD BUFFUM.

A SELF-REGULATING CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: Some seventeen years ago I invented a currency regulator, and sent it to The Journal of Com merce to be paterted; but unfortunately for the public, its merits were not discovered by that paper, and no notice was taken of my cummunication. Shortly af-terward, however, an editorial appeared in that jourral, containing some of my ideas, in language that had a startling resemblance to my own. The regulator, bowever, which I deemed all that was important in my article, was not noticed.

New again, when the whole community are looking upon the present commercial chaos with agony and despair, I am emboldered to push forth my banting in quest of a patert. Fortunately, I am a subscriber to and a reader and admirer of the great TRIBUNE now, and so I hope for better luck.

All acmit trat the present credit system is lament ably defective, floating us in one endless, unerring round of gradual expansion and certain and ruinous explosion. Like the sosp-bubbles which children sport with, it begins with almost nothing for its basis -grows more and more beautiful as it enlarges, and grows mere and more beautiful as it enlarges, and finally bursts into nothing, leaving us to dip anew and send off bubble after bubble, each to share the fate of its illustrious predecessors. This all sea, and seem to regard as an inevitable accessity—a kind of manifest destiny. If remedy there may be for the evil, none seem to perceive it. But this is certain, that if we denot adopt some radically new plan, we are doomed periodically to be plunged into this same vortex of ruin hence forth to the end of the world.

What then shall be done? I believe that there is a remedy. If—ab, there is the difficulty. If The Tribune would but patent my machine, and Congress authorize its use, I am so stupid that I cannot see how it could fail to give us the most stable currency that ever existed—a currency incapable of bankruptcy, surpension, or over-expansion; flowing on as steadily and calmy as the motion of a cotton factory under the guidance of its regulator.

suspension, or over-expansion; flowing on as steadily and calmly as the motion of a cotton factory under the guidance of its regulator.

But to the point: Let Congress authorize the Treasury Department to issue buils of credit! I like to put the worst face forward—yes, bills of credit, to all who may be wilking to receive them, of every deremination from the dellar up along—not redeemable at all in gold and silver, but receivable in payment of Government dues. That's the whole of it. How simple—perhaps in more senses than one. But I would like to have some of your wice ones point out the weak part of this machine.

Is it uncenstitutional? Then the present, past, and future practice of our Government is, has been, and ever will be unconstitutional. It does now, always has, and ever will issue bills of credit. Its bonds, rotes, and drafts are nothing else. And they do and are designed to constitute a portion of our currency. Corgress has power expressly given to lay and collect taxes, &c., to borrow money, regulate commerce, establish armics and navies, carry on war, &c., all of which implies the receipt and disbursement of funds. It has power also to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the aforesaid express powers. And surely nothing could be more necessary and proper than a good circulating medium of exchange—to wit, sound paper money. Furthermore, Congress has already adopted and is now using this very machine in miniature, and it is found to work admirably. I allude to Post-Office stamps. They are rothing but bills of credit—paper money—issued to I allude to Post-Office stamps.

very machine in miniature, and it is found to work admirably. I allude to Post-Office stamps. They are rething but bills of credit—paper money—issued to all who want them, not redeemable in specie, but only receivable for Post-Office dues. What these small bills are to the Post-Office Department similar large bills would be to the Treasury Department. The one is a great convenience to the public in a small way; the other would be an inestimable, and I may say, an unhoped-for blessing to the public in a large way. With gold and silver at one standard of value, our only lawful tender, and a national currency of paper morey after the aforesaid model, there could certainly be no over-typansion, no suspension, no panic, so far as this paper would be concerned; and so great would be its steadying influence; that outside backing would be comperatively eafe, and of minor influence for mischief. If they should suspend or col apse entirely, the great machine, with the wholenational revenue at bottom, would still move on in still undisturbed grandeur. Whenever there should be a tendency to an excess of these bills in circulation, that tendency would be speedily checked by a diminished call for them; and at their inward flow would be steady, the balance would be quietly and speedily adjusted. Allanta.

AGGRESSIONS OF THE HARLEM RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

To the Beliter of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: This Company, for a year or more, has stood out in open disobedience to an ordinance of the Common Council, requiring them to discontinue the use of their locomotives below Forty-second street. Now, when at last an effort is being made, by citizens sufferirg from this misconduct of the Company, to obtain compliance with the ordinance, and thereby abate a serious nuisance, the officials of the Company resort to an old dedge, that of sheltering their aggression under the plea of convenience to the traveling public. How as alleged, ere "the interests of the city at large promoted by the use of steam rather than horse power on the road between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets? Do any more persons on that account visit the city ! The use of steam through the tunnel is a source of discomfort to the traveling public, whose

the proposed stoppege of steam at Forty second street were only to inflict an additional burden on the just staggering Harlem Road, we should deedly object to it.

But we object, as a frequent traveler over the Harlem and New Haven Roads, to the proposed restrictions. It will needlessly waste the time of passengers, and to a much greater extent than D. admits. It will protract the underground passage, which is a nuisance at best. It will do barm to many and practical good to none. We trust the Common Council will repeal the ordinance. [ED.

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE EDIFICE.

Last week, says The Havana Republican, we recorded the progress made in the erection of the edu-cational edifice of the People's College. We now furtish our readers with a short description of the same, heping that they all feel such an interest in the enter-

prise as its importance demands.

The building is nearly the form of an E, with the back side of the letter for the main front of the building. This front is 320 feet in length. The two outside wings are 260 feet each, and the center wing 135 feet, and the whole, both front and ends, is broken by reand the whole, both front and ends, is broken by recesses and projections, thus at once relieving it of a
monotory which would otherwise exist. The center
part, or what we have termed center wing, extends to
main front, and is five stories in hight above the basemest; the remainder of the building is four stories.
In the center of this main building there is a large,
beautifully-proportioned dome, extending 144 feet from
the ground; the extreme hight of the lantern of the
dome is 157 feet. The walls supporting this are of
brick, the dome itself being of iron and glass, with the
windows so arranged that the vision is but slightly obstructed in any direction. There are also two observatories of brick in the center of each wing of a design harmonizing with the entire structure, yet reheving it with a nicely-adjusted and pleasing variety.
The principal entrances are five in number, three in
the main front and one in each wing, all reached by
broad stone steps, and protected with verandss of appropriate design.

the main front and one in each wing, all reached by broad stone s'eps, and protected with verandas of appropriate design.

The walls of the basement and sub basement are of stone, the remainder of the outside walls, and nearly all partition walls, of brick; not over three per cook of the interior walls being of wood. The outer brick walls are hollow, and are to be plastered directly on the inner surface without being furred and latted. This hollow prevents meisture from condensing on the walls, as well as rendering the room warm in winter and cool in summer, as confined air is known to be an excellent non-conductor of heat. It also renders the building nearly fire-proof, as there is no liability for fire to connect from one story to another, and as the partition walls are of brick and plastered without being lathed, and the floors all defended with mortar, the entire edifice is as near fire-proof as can be made without using iron girders and tile or other non-combustible material for floors. And these precautions no one will deem unnecessary, though the expense may be somewhat increased thereby; yet they are not offen adopted, and the majority of the brick buildings throughout the country are little better than a hage mass of dry, combustible matter, inclosed in a tain shell of brick; and when once the flames are hindled, their progress is not easily arrested. But throughout the Prople's College there are no combustible materiate except the floors, which are greatly protected by mortar, and the doors and furniture. The whole exterior of the edifice is either of stone, brick, iron or glass.

The rooms are so arranged as to combine elegance.

mortar, and the doors and furniture. The whole exterior of the edifice is either of stone, brick, iron or glass.

The rooms are so arranged as to combine elegance with utility and convenience. The spacious and beautiful lecture-room is situated in the center wing, and is easy of accers from all parts of the building; and the recitation and other public rooms are situated as near the center of the building as may be, see President's residence, reception-rooms, office and parlors are on the main floor at the right of the main entrance, while the steward's are in the basement, directly undernsath the President's. The students' rooms are large, wall lighted, warmed and ventilated—ample arrangements having been made by the architect to thoroughly war as and ventilate the entire building in the most approved in anner—a description of which we will give hereafter. A large number of bath-rooms, supplied with cold and warm water, are situated in each wing, and pure spring water is supplied throughout the building. The walls rest on foundations averaging eleves feet wide at the base, and are constructed of large flat stones, laid in bydraulic cement. Some of these stones exceed in size anything the country can produce—measuring ten and eleven feet long, seven to eight feet wide, and from ten inches to two feet thick, and all perfectly flat on the sides.

While this massive structure, with its huge walls and overshadowing dome, will strike the beholder with amazement, its time proportions and harmonious outlines will at once clicit his admiration. The unity of design, the harmonious blending of various parts, and its heautiful simplicity will reader it one of the most magnificent vidices of which the nation can boast, and to which its founders can point with satisfaction and pride. The design is by S. B. Ellistiet eeg, architect, under whose supervision the building is being erected.

EMPIRE OF HAYTI.-The Moniteur Haytien of Oct. publishes the law about the taxes for 1858, proposed by the Emperor and adopted by the Legislature.
 The same paper gives the following communication.

The same paper gives the following communication, from the Secretaryship of War:

Bince his Majesty the Emperor has granted a trace of two years to the inhabitants of the East, they have more than ever attacked our lines, barrassed pilinged, and massacred the peace able subjects of the Empire. These depredations, which the imperial Government has in vain tried to put an end to by public steps and official missions, no one is ignorant of, have increased to such a degree that it has become necessary to represente mby force of arms. The Government of his Majesty has taken care to denounce to the English and French Consult the violences committed in naming the piaces, the circumstances and the persons; in complaining at first that the inhabitants of the East did not observe the truce, and notifying at lest the extremity in which it saw itself reduced, to have recourse to arms to protect the life and property of its subjects. Notwithstanding all this, which prompted the Government to art with energy and dispatch and as for more than six months this open and hiter were was practiced on our lines by petrols and marauders from the East, it has yet been pattert and temporized; and it is only quite recently that orders have gone from the capital to send armed patrols against the obtainste depredators. Two hasty detact menta—one from Mirche, under the command of Colonel Codet Ettenne; and the other from Lessachobes, commanded by Cod. Jean Simon, formed a junction on the 5th and 9th instants, at Catchiman our former advanced post.

Although these forces were destined to fight the bande of brigands and assassins which infest our lines, it was enjoined it he commanded by officers, to come to an understanding with them on the means of maintaining a mutual police, in open patrols commanded by officers, to come to an understanding with them on the means of maintaining a mutual police, in order to the trastly by personation and shove all, if they should nect patrols commanded by officers, to come to an understanding with them on from the Secretaryship of War:

THE GRAPE COLTURE, we observe with satisfartion, is steadily extending in this country. Means. Farley and Bristol have a viseyard, planted four years ago at Union Springe, on the east rivie of Cayaga Lake, which has this year come into bearing, and from which they have sold grapes at good prices in the Montreal, as well as in this and other home markets. The Isabellas, of which they have sent us a specimen box, are hardly equalled by any in our market Dr. Undernill's only excepted. There should be a good vineyard in every township, and a grapevine on the sunniest side of every cot, however hun

source of discomfort to the traveling public, whose happiness the Companies seem to have so much at happiness the Companies seem to have so much at heart, and thus diminishes rather than promotes travel to the city. The volume of confined smoke which necessarily envelopes each train, and penetrates the care, is certainly not pleasant. We appeal to the experite the care of passengers if this is not so? Is time saved by the use of steam through the tunnel? Not to an extent worth speaking of, if at all. The teams are at present attached to the cars at a point below the tunnel. It would not take longer to hitch them at Forty-second etreet than it now does at Twenty ninh street. The only possible saving of time would arise from a lessening of speed in passing through the tunnel by horse-power used in place of steam, and that could not certainly amount to two minutes, at most. It would be, indeed, a hard matter to thow that "comfort," "convenience," or "economy," except, perhaps, to the Companies themselves, is promoted by the present use of steam, in defined at the companies themselves as a secondary one; yet to the what "comfort," "convenience," or "economy, "except, perhaps, to the Companies themselves as a secondary one; yet to the with the would suspect her of the companies themselves" as a secondary one; yet to the with the would which cost seme Five with the tits worthy of some attention. Here is a property (the Harlem Road) which cost seme Five with the tits worthy of some attention. Here is a property (the Harlem Road) which cost seme Five with the tits worthy of some attention. Here is a property (the Harlem Road) which cost seme Five with the tits where of the public, and especially our enterprise whereof the public, and especially our enterprise whereof the public, and especially our enterprise whereof the full benefit. Even then, if